WORD PARTS
STUDY THIS

anthropo-

human being

WORD PART AND DEFINITION
Greek roots

Words that contain these word parts originate from the Greek language
anthropomorphism - giving human form to non-human things

philanthropy - the love to mankind (expressed through good deeds)

anthropology = study of human beings (man-kind)

anthropo = human being

anthropo-
aster-, astro-

star

aster-, -aster, -astrous
astro-, astr-

*star, stars, star shaped; also pertaining to outer space*

**astronaut** - a person traveling to the **stars**

**astronomer** - someone who studies the **stars**

**asterisk** - a **star-shaped** sign used as a reference tool

**asteroid** - 1. Any of numerous **small celestial bodies** that revolve around the sun, with orbits lying chiefly between Mars and Jupiter and characteristic diameters between a few and several hundred kilometers

**astronomy** - The "scientific study" of heavenly bodies, particularly **stars**
**BAROMETER**

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**baro-**

- Pertaining to pressure, esp. of the atmosphere; milliard - metric unit, equal to 1/1000th of a bar; =

**baryon** - Heavy elementary particle

**hyperbaric** chamber- Hyperbaric medicine, also known as hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT), is the medical use of oxygen at a level higher than atmospheric pressure. The equipment required consists of a pressure chamber, which may be of rigid or flexible construction, and a means of delivering 100% oxygen.
**biblio, bibli-**

**book, books**

**biblio-, bibli-, bibl-, biblico-**

**bibliography** - a list of books used as sources

**Bible** - a copy or an edition of the Scriptures.; a book containing the sacred writings of any religion

**biblical** - of, or pertaining to, derived from, or in accord with the Bible

**bibliomani**a - an extreme love of books

**bibliophile** - a person who loves books

**post-biblical** - something that takes place after biblical times

**unbiblical** - that which is not biblical. 2. Out of harmony with the Bible
bio-

life

bio-, bi-, -bia, -bial, -bian, -bion, -biont, -bius, -biosis, -bium, -biotic, -biotical

life; living, live, alive

biography - a life story written by another person

biology - the study of life science

biosphere - Earth's surface inhabited by living things

biome - A major regional community of plants and animals with similar life forms and environmental conditions.

abiosis - Anything that is deficient or absent of life

biodegradable - 1. Anything that is susceptible to the decomposing action of living organisms
2. A substance that can be chemically degraded or decomposed by natural processes (living organisms)
**achromatic** - without color

**chromium** - a blue-white metallic chemical element

**chromatics** - the study of color

**chromosome** - 1. Any of the threadlike structures in the nucleus of a cell that function in the transmission of genetic information. Each chromosome consists of a double strand of DNA attached to proteins called histones. The genes, which contain the genetic material that controls the inheritance of traits, are arranged in a linear pattern along the length of each DNA strand. Each species has a characteristic number of chromosomes in each somatic cell. In humans, there are forty-six chromosomes, including twenty-two homologous pairs of autosomes and one pair of sex chromosomes. One member of each pair is derived from each parent.

**color**

chromato-, chromat-, chromo-, chrom-, chro-, -chrome, -chromasia, -chromia, -chromatism, -chromatic, -chromatically, -chromy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time, times; sequence of times</th>
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**chron**, **chrono-**

- **chronic** - lasting for a long time
- **chronological** - arranging events in time order
- **synchronize** - happening at the same time

**SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING**
cosmo-

world; order; universe

cosmo-, cosm-, cosmico-, cosm, -cosmia, -cosmos, -cosmic, -cosmics, -cosmical, -cosmology, -cosms

kosmos, cosmos; "world, universe" [from its "perfect order and arrangement"]; to order, to arrange, to adorn; well-ordered, regular, arranged

cosmonaut - a Russian astronaut

cosmos - the universe

microcosm - a miniature universe

pancosmic - affecting, or pertaining to, the cosmos as a whole (all)

precosmic - before the existence of the universe
crac, crat-

rule; govern
-crat, -cracy, -cratic, -cratism, -cratically, -cracies

government, strength, power, might, authority

autocrat- a ruler who has absolute power

aristocracy- a form of government in which power is held by the nobility

theocracy- a system of government in which priests rule in the name of God or a god

technocracy- the government or control of society or industry by an elite of technical experts

democracy - government of the people
demographic - a particular sector of a population

demagogue- (in ancient Greece and Rome) a leader or orator who espoused (supported, promoted) the cause of the common people

epidemic - spreading among people in a region

DEM= PEOPLE
CRAT= RULE

DEMOCRAT

dem-

people

demo-, dem-, demio-, -demic, -deme, -demically

population, populace
dermatologist - a doctor for the skin

pachyderm - a class of animals with very thick skin (elephant, rhinoceros)

dermatitis - inflammation of the skin

taxidermy - the art of mounting the skins of animals so that they have lifelike appearance

derm-

skin

dermo-, derm-, derma-, dermato-, dermat-, -derm, -derma, -dermatic, -dermatous, -dermis, -dermal, -dermic, -dermoid, -dermatoid
ethn, ethno-

nation

people, race, tribe, nation; group of people living together; community, family
eu-
good; well

**euphemism** - replacing an offensive word with an inoffensive word

**euphonious** - having a pleasant sound

**euphoria** - feeling of well-being
MONOGAMY= ONE MAN, ONE WOMAN

agamic- nonsexual reproduction, as by fission, budding, etc. some species reproduce without sexual unions or by germinating without impregnation

monogamous - the condition, rule, or custom of being married to only one person at a time (opposite of polygamy or bigamy)

trigamous - having three wives or husbands at the same time

quadrigamist - someone who has married four times and as a result, has four spouses; such as, four wives or four husbands at the same time

gam-

marriage

gamo-, gam-, -gamy, -gamous

marriage, union; wedding; pertaining to sexual union
geo- 

earth

*earth, land, soil; world; Gaia (Greek), Gaea (Latin), "earth goddess"

**geography** - study of the earth's surface

**geology** - study of the structure of the earth

**geoponics** - soil based agriculture

**archaeogeology** - the study of ancient geological conditions or situations

**geometry** - the branch of mathematics that deals with points, lines, surfaces, and solids, and measures their properties

**geophysicist** - a geologist who uses physical principles to study the properties of the earth
cognizant- Descriptive of knowing; being aware

diagnostics- the art of identifying illnesses or disorders in patients through diagnosis or procedures for diagnosis; takes a singular verb

knowledge- the condition in which a person perceives certitudes or truth with a reasonably clear and certain mental apprehension

gno, kno-
to know

gno-, gnos-, gnoto-, -gnostic, -gnosia, -gnomic, -gnomonic, -gnomical, -gnomy, -gnosia, -gnostic, -gnosis

know, learn, discern
grapho-, graph-, -graph, -graphy, -grapher, -graphia
gram-, -gram-, -gram, -grammatic, -grammatical, -grammatically, -gramme, -grammic
to scratch; to write, to record, to draw, to describe; that which is written or described, write, writing, something written, a written record, a recording; letters; words; later, a small weight, a unit of mass in the metric system

graphology - the study of handwritings

autograph - written with one's own hand

seismograph - a machine noting strength and duration of earthquakes

graphic - of or relating to visual art, especially involving drawing, engraving, or lettering

graphite - gray, crystalline, allotropic form of carbon that occurs as a mineral in some rocks and can be made from coke. used as a solid lubricant, in pencils, and as a moderator in nuclear reactors

polygraph - a machine that detects and record changes in physiological characteristics, used especially as a lie detector test

lithography - method of printing of oil and water. Printing is from a stone (lithographic limestone) or a metal plate with a smooth surface
gymnastics - exercises developing or displaying physical agility and coordination. The modern sport of gymnastics typically involves exercises on uneven bars, balance beam, floor, and vaulting horse (for women), and horizontal and parallel bars, rings, floor, and pommel horse (for men)

hydrogymnastics - therapeutic movements performed while immersed in water

gymno, gymn-

athletic

unclothed, bare, unclad, disrobed, undressed; naked, nude
hydrate - to add water to

hydrophobia - intense fear of water

hydropomics - growing plants in liquid nutrient solution in water, without soil

hydraulic - operated by force created by a liquid. Common hydraulic fluids are based on waste, mineral oil or water

dehydrate - cause (a person or a person's body) to lose a large amount of water

hydrogen - a colorless, odorless, highly flammable gas, the chemical element of atomic number 1
hypnotic - any agent that produces, or tends to produce, sleep; an opiate; a soporific; a narcotic

hypnosis - a sleeplike condition usually induced by another person (or by oneself) in which the subject may experience forgotten or suppressed memories, hallucinations, and heightened suggestibility

hypnotize - to put into a state of hypnosis (sleep)
hypo-

under; below

hypoglycemia - an abnormally low level of sugar in the blood

hypothermia - abnormally low body temperature

hypothesis - a theory that is unproven but used under the assumption that it is true.

hypo-

under; below

hypo-, hyp-
**lith-**

**monolith** - a remarkable, unique stone

**lithotroph** - an organism whose carbon needs are satisfied by carbon dioxide.

**megalith** - a structure or arrangement of large stone slabs

**lithoid** - like or similar to a stone; resembling a rock.

**lithotype** - an etched stone surface for printing, having the design in relief; also, the process of printing from such a surface, or that which is printed from it.

**stone**

*litho-, lith-, -lith, -lithic, -lite, -liths, -lites*

*stone, rock; hard consolidated mineral matter; hard matter formed from mineral and earth material; hard substance that is solid*
logue, logo-

idea

word

speech

reason

prologue- a separate introductory section of a literary or musical work.

epilogue- a section or speech at the end of a book or play that serves as a comment on or a conclusion to what has happened.

dialogue- conversation between two or more people as a feature of a book, play, or movie.

talk, speak; speech; word; a person who speaks in a certain manner; someone who deals with topics or subjects
asymmetrical - lacking equality, balance, or harmony and so not having the same shape and size on both sides.

audiometry - measuring the sensitivity of hearing.

cosmometry - the art of measuring the world or the universe.

electrometer - a sensitive device for measuring extremely low voltages by means of the forces of attraction and repulsion between charged bodies on plates or wires.

isometry - the fact of being equal in dimension with several scientific, geographical, mathematical, meteorological, and other applications; equality of measure

optometry - the professional practice of primary eye and vision care that includes the measurement of visual refractive power and the correction of visual defects with lenses or glasses.
**micro**

- *be* - a very small living thing

- *chip* - a tiny wafer with an integrated circuit

- *scope* - a device to see very small things.

- *biology* - the science concerned with tiny organisms; including, fungi, protozoa, bacteria, and viruses.

**micro-**

- *small* - small, tiny; also, a decimal prefix used in the international metric system for measurements
mim-  to copy; to imitate
mimo-, mim-, -mimesis, -mimia, -mimetic, -mime, -mimic, -mimical, -mimically
represent, impersonate, copy; imitate, act as; simulate, simulation

mimes- the use of movements of the hands and body, with expressions on the face, without speech, to communicate emotions and actions or to tell a story.
pantomime- some one who acts without speaking but who simply uses gestures and expressions.
miso-

hatred of

misandrist - those who have a hatred of men

misanthrope - someone who has a hatred or distrust of all of mankind

misogamy - a hatred of marriage or an aversion to being married

misologist - a hater of over reasoning or critical comments
monochromatic - having one color

monologue - a speech spoken by one person

monotheism - belief in one god.

monopoly - the exclusive possession or control of the supply or trade in a commodity or service.

mononucleosis - an abnormally high proportion of monocytes in the blood.

monorail - a railroad in which the track consists of a single rail, typically elevated, with the trains suspended from it or balancing on it.
mor·ron

n.
a person who is notably stupid or lacking in good judgment.

sophomoric- exhibiting great immaturity and lack of judgment

moronic- having a mental age of between eight and twelve years.

mor-

fool

moro-, mor-, -moria

a feeble minded person; foolish; dull
anaformorph - a distorted image or drawing of a distorted image that appears normal when viewed with or reflected from a special device.

anthropomorph - a representation of the human form in art.

amorphous - having no definite form; shapeless, formless:

dysmorphism - abnormality of shape or form.

metamorphosis - a complete or marked change of physical form, structure, or substance; such as, the overnight metamorphosis of the pond water resulted in ice.

morphocytology
A branch of biology dealing with the study of the shapes or the forms of cells; especially, their structures and functions.
nerve

nerve, nerve fiber, tendon, sinew, cord; nerve cell, nerve cells

euralgia - pain along a nerve

neurologist - doctor specializing in the nerves

neurotic - mental disorder that usually does not include an impaired perception of reality

neuritis - inflammation of a peripheral nerve or nerves, usually causing pain and loss of function.

neuropathy - any diseased condition of the nervous system.

neural - of or relating to a nerve or the nervous system.
SYNONYMS

**Synonym** - a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language, for example *shut* is a synonym of *close*.

**Acronym** - a word formed from the first (or first few) letters of a series of words

**Anonymous** - a reference to someone whose name is not known or not given

**Patronym** - a description of a name derived from a male (father) ancestor’s name

**Pseudonym** - a false or fictitious name

nym, onym, onom-

-name

-onym, -onymy, -onymic, -onymically, -onymous, -onymously, -nym
optic - relating to the eyes

optician - a person who fits eyeglasses

myopia - nearsightedness, the ability to see close objects more clearly than distant objects.

synopsis - A brief outline or general view; such as, a subject or written work resulting in an abstract or a summary.

Etymology: from Late Latin synopsis, "a synopsis"; from Greek synopsis, "general view"; from a stem of synorán, "to see altogether, to see all at once"; from syn-, "together" + opsis, "to see, to view"
**orthodontist** - a dentist that straightens teeth

**orthopedic** - a doctor concerned with the proper alignment of the bones

**orthography** - the correct way of writing.

**unorthodox** - not orthodox; not in accord with approved standardized, or conventional doctrine, method thought, custom, or opinion

**orth**

**straight**
pandemic - of or belonging to the whole people, public, general.

pandemic - a disease that spreads throughout the world.

Pandora - *Pandora* means "gifts from all" and was so named because "all of the gods" had contributed (gifts) to her creation and beauty.

2. In Greek mythology, the first mortal woman created by the gods, who was sent to earth with a jar (or box) full of evils with the purpose of avenging Prometheus' theft of fire.

pantheon (s) (*noun*), pantheons (pl)

1. All the deities (gods) of a particular religion considered collectively.

2. A circular temple in Rome that was completed in 27 B.C. and dedicated to all the deities of the world, but which has been used as a Roman Catholic church since A.D. 609.
**aposopathy** - any form of speech disorder

**neuropathic** - pertaining to an organic or functional disorder of the nervous system

**pathogens** - any disease-causing microorganisms, which proceed to establish themselves, multiply, and produce various symptoms in their hosts

**path-**

feeling; suffering; disease

**path-, patho-, -path-, -pathia, -pathic, -pathology, -pathetic, -pathize, -pathy**

feeling, sensation, perception; suffering, disease, or disorder; a system of treating diseases
LITERARY TERMS

READ THE PICTURE EXAMPLES!
Read the commentary about the usage, there will be questions about usage on the quiz, too.
THEY AREN’T JUST PRETTY PICTURES!
Alliteration
- repetition of the FIRST consonant sound

Why would an author include alliteration in a sentence?

Possible answers: to create rhyme-a beat, to create mood through tone (words) damp, dark, and dreary = scary or spooky mood
2. **Allusion**

- mentioning a well-known person, place, event, or something from the Bible

  e.g., You’re a regular Einstein. (allusion references a historical figure implying that you are intelligent, smart, studious.)

  ![Allusion Diagram]

  "He’s a real Romeo with the ladies."

  Romeo & Juliet

  An **allusion** is a figure of speech that makes a reference to people, places, events, or literary works directly or by implying them. It is up to the audience to make the connection.

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**Why would an author include an allusion?**

Possible answers: to connect the text to a larger world/idea. Allusions can create emotions and the emotional response contributes to what the author is trying to tell the reader. A reference to someone being a real Romeo- well, it means he is romantic, puts a female first, and will do almost anything to please or be with the female- like Romeo in *Romeo and Juliet*. 
3. **Analogy** – comparing the relationship of two pairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Analogies</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part to whole</td>
<td>battery : flashlight :: hard drive : computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause and effect</td>
<td>fatigue : yawning :: itching : scratching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person to situation</td>
<td>mother : home :: teacher : school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synonym</td>
<td>obese : fat :: slender : thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antonym</td>
<td>poverty : wealth :: sickness : health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>Chicago : Illinois :: Denver : Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement</td>
<td>pound : kilogram :: quart : liter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>March : spring :: December : winter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANALOGY FORM READS:** day is to night; as; the sun is to the moon

(sun) (moon) (day) (night)

The relationship is OPPOSITES

**Why would an author use an analogy?**

Possible answers: to create relationship meanings between the familiar and the unfamiliar. To find connections between concepts to promote critical thinking.
Function Bridge:
SHOVEL : DIG
1) baby : cry
2) cloud : rain
3) fork : eat
*3
A shovel is used to dig.
A fork is used to eat.
Degree Bridge: synonyms
BAD : TERRIBLE
1) hard : difficult
2) funny : hilarious
3) right : wrong
*2
Something that is extremely bad is terrible.
Something that is extremely funny is hilarious.
Lack Bridge:
UGLY : BEAUTY
1) serious : humor
2) painful : happiness
3) hot : heat
*1
Something ugly lacks beauty.
Something serious lacks humor.
Characteristic Bridge:
CANDY : SWEET
1) time : fast
2) money : powerful
3) fire : hot
*3
A characteristic of a candy is to be sweet.
A characteristic of a fire is to be hot.
Definition Bridge:
BOY : MAN
1) plant : flower
2) lamb : sheep
3) wind : fire
*2
By definition, an adult boy is a man.
By definition, an adult lamb is a sheep.
Type/Kind Bridge:
knee : leg
rose : flower
automobile : car
*2
A wrench is a type of tool.
A rose is a type of flower.
Part to Whole Bridge:
ball : game
clock : room
wheel : car
*3
A finger is part of a hand.
A wheel is part of a car.
Other:
RING : FINGER
suit : watch
necklace : neck
mountain : ocean
A ring is worn around the finger.
A necklace is worn around the neck.
Other:
BEES : HIVE
ants : city
humans : barn
birds : nest
bears : hotel
Bees make their home in a hive.
Birds make their home in a nest.
Anecdote - a very short personal story

Why would an author include an anecdote in a story?

Possible answers: An anecdote is a little story that writers use to give a rare glimpse into the inner workings of the writer's life, and they are not always flattering. Their purpose is to present a piece of the writer's humanity for the reader to react to and reflect upon: childhood, marriage, school days, siblings, embarrassing moments, love affairs and friendship.
5. **Antagonist**
- a character that betrays, upsets, or works against the main character

**THE BAD GUY**
(ANTI- AGAINST)

*What is the purpose of an antagonist?*

Possible answers: The antagonist hinders the main character (usually the protagonist) from reaching his/her goal. Protagonists and antagonist should be developed naturally as two opposing forces arguing the logical half of a story's argument. This allows a writer to confidently and consistently craft meaningful stories.
Aside

– when a character is speaking directly to the audience and is PRETENDING the other characters on stage can’t hear this even though they are standing right there

https://youtu.be/wRRx-7fAEwA (copy to Google to watch)

What is the purpose of an aside?

Possible answers: an aside is direct insight or telling of information to the audience about the plot and/or other actors onstage. It is a direct telling of the thoughts of characters, by the actor/character himself/herself. An asides gives the audience an enjoyable experience into an actor as he/she talks to them directly, drawing them closer to his/her actions and thoughts.
Cliché
-a saying or expression that has been so overused that it has become boring and unoriginal

What is the purpose of a cliche?

It makes an idea or things familiar. It is something that’s been used so many times, it’s lost its effect. It can be a phrase, like “cream of the crop,” “dead as a doornail,” “thick as thieves,” “like a kid in a candy store,” or it can be a plotting technique, like having your hero win over the girl in the end, or it can be a character like an old wise, gray-haired mentor (who dies of course) or the popular (blond) cheerleader.
Climax

- the turning point in the story or play.
SOMETHING HAPPENS and the story changes from good to bad or bad to good.

What is the purpose of the climax?

The moment of crisis, the moment you *sigh, say *aww, or scream “OMG!”

It is the moment right before the story changes.
Comic Relief

something funny happens to break the seriousness of a story.

What is the purpose of comic relief?

Comic relief often takes the form of a bumbling, wisecracking sidekick of the hero or villain in a work of fiction. A sidekick used for comic relief will usually comment on the silliness of the hero's situation and make comments that would be inappropriate for a character who is to be taken seriously. Other characters may use comic relief as a means to irritate others or keep themselves confident.